

# Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

VOLUME IX.

FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

NUMBER 7

## W. C. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FORWARDING

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Casa Grande, Ariz.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONSIGNEES IN MY CARE  
MARK GOODS "CARE OF W. C. S., CASA GRANDE A. T."

Barley, Chopped Feed, Potatoes, Flour, Beans, Bacon

and everything needed by

MINERS AND TEAMSTERS

kept constantly on hand, and will not be undersold.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED

## THE MACHINERY DEPOT

OF TUCSON,

A Shop in which all kinds of Machine Repairing can be done.

Steam Engines, Heavy Machinery, Windmills,

Steam and Horse Power Pumps, Wrought Iron Pipe, Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

Mill, Mine and Ranch Supplies, Barbed Wire and Iron Roofing.

HARDWARE, LUBRICATING OILS.

JOHN GARDINER, Tucson.

## A. GOLDSCHMIDT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

C. SELIGMANN & CO

Tucson, Arizona,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

## SCHLITZ BEER.

Agents for the Celebrated Victoria Water

Always a large stock of

Imported Key West and Domestic Cigars on Hand.

Country Orders will be filled promptly.

## J. CHAMPION.

Dealer in

Lumber, Timbers, Builders' Materials.

—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—

CASA GRANDE ARIZONA

ORDERS FROM FLORENCE, PINAL, SILVER KING, AND MINING CAMPS PROMPTLY  
supplied at lowest prices. A fine stock of Doors, Sash, Blinds,  
Mouldings, etc., always on hand.

## A. T. COLTON,

General Real Estate Agent.

Desert Lands Selected and Land Office Entries  
Attended to. Relinquishments for Sale

Surveying and General Engineering promptly attended to. Irrigation works a specialty.

U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR

Florence - - - - - Arizona.

## FLORENCE BREWERY,

wish to announce to all my customers and patrons that I am still in my old stand in this pl  
and manufacture the

Finest Beer in the Territory,

which I offer for sale by the

Keq, Gallon, Bottle or Glass

BOTTLED BEER A SPECIALTY.

A fine article is sold in the Territory. All orders promptly filled.

PETER WILL, Prop.

Named for Governor of Rhode Island.

Herbert W. Ladd, who has been nomi-  
nated to be governor of Rhode Island,  
was born in New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 15,  
1843. He received a public school edu-  
cation, leaving school in 1860. Soon after  
he entered the wholesale dry goods busi-  
ness, but saving his position to enter the  
office of The New Bedford Mercury. He  
showed remarkable aptitude for news-  
paper work and advanced rapidly  
until he finally became corre-  
spondent for The Mercury. About  
this time the war broke out and he  
was sent south as correspondent.

On Oct. 22, 1862, the steamer Mer-  
rill and Missisippi sailed from  
Boston for North Carolina with two  
regiments, the Forty-fourth and the  
Forty-fifth, and joined Foster's  
command. In less than a week after  
their arrival those regiments were in an  
engagement with the Confederate forces,  
and young Ladd's account of the same  
was sent home and published in The Bos-  
ton Journal and copied in New York  
papers before The New York Herald's  
correspondent got his account in. The  
first Sunday paper ever published in New  
England, outside of Boston, was an ex-  
tra Mercury, which young Ladd got out  
to announce the battle of Fredericksburg.

After the war Mr. Ladd engaged in  
business again. He has always taken an  
active interest in public matters, was one  
of the organizers of the Providence Com-  
mercial club, and is now president of the  
same for the third time.  
The Rhode Island Society for the Pre-  
vention of Cruelty to Children early  
elected him its president, and to him is  
due the present systematic organization  
of that philanthropic society. He was  
vice president of the Providence Board  
of Trade for two years.

The Late Hon. John Scott.  
Mr. John Scott, president and one of  
the receivers of the Allegheny Valley  
railroad company, who died recently in  
Pittsburgh, Pa., of pneumonia, was in his  
sixty-ninth year. He was born at Alex-  
andria, Pa., where he obtained a fair edu-  
cation and prepared himself for the  
practice of law. He soon ac-  
quired a local reputation, and in  
1860 moved to New York, where he  
became known as one of the best  
lawyers in the supreme court of  
Pennsylvania. In 1860 Mr. Scott  
was the Democratic candidate  
for governor of Pennsylvania.

He had since uniformly acted with the  
Republican party, and in 1867 presided  
over the state convention at Williams-  
port.

On the 19th of January, 1869, he was  
elected United States senator by the  
Pennsylvania legislature to succeed Mr.  
Buckalew, and was one of the few ex-  
amples of a public man attaining to the  
office of senator without having been  
previously a member of the house or hav-  
ing filled some important position under  
the state government.

Minister to Scandinavia.  
William Wilgely Thomas, Jr., of  
Maine, who has been nominated as min-  
ister to the United States to Sweden  
and Norway, is not a stranger to the pos-  
ition. In 1883 he was made minister res-  
ident at Stockholm, and held the office  
until April, 1885, when he was relieved  
by Rufus Magee, of Indiana, who was  
appointed by President Cleve-  
land. It is claimed that during  
his term of office, and owing to his  
efforts, a greater number of  
Swedish emigrants had been sent to the  
United States than during any similar  
period. He was born in Maine, and re-  
ceived a college education at Bowdoin.  
He was graduated in 1860. He served  
as vice consul general at Constantinople,  
and later at Gothenburg, Sweden, as  
consul. After his return to America he  
began the practice of law, but gave it up  
in 1870 in order to recruit a Swedish  
colony to settle in Maine. He was quite  
successful, bringing back fifty Swedes,  
who founded the colony of New Sweden,  
in northern Maine. The colony flour-  
ished and now numbers 2,000 people.

Mr. Thomas has served in both  
branches of the Maine state legislature.  
He was the orator for the Swedes in  
America at the celebration of the 250th  
anniversary of the landing of the first  
Swedish colony in America, which took  
place last September in Minneapolis.

Spring Fancies.  
THE YOUNG MAN.  
In the spring the youth in his latest  
fashionable dress,  
And begins to cast admiring glances on the  
sex;  
In the spring a nameless yearning, something that  
he cannot trace,  
Comes upon him when he meets a maiden with a  
pretty face;  
And the fluttering of a ribbon, or the perfume of  
a glove,  
Thrills his pulses, and his "fancy lightly turns to  
thoughts of love."

THE YOUNG GIRL.  
In the spring the maiden feels the glossy locks  
begin to grow;  
And she wishes to don a bigger bustle than  
before.  
Loving glances, sweet confessions, stolen kisses  
at the gate,  
Pettish quarrels over nothing, and with mis-  
tery life's  
Pride's surrender, explanations and delicious  
makings up  
When the tender grass is springing and the open-  
ing buds appear.  
When the birds are early singing and the skies  
are blue and clear,  
Thus his course in spring love runs, culminat-  
ing in the May.  
With parental blessings and the coming of the  
wedding day.

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Spelled With a Ye.

Charles Matthews once went to Wakefield,  
where the theatrical business was at a very  
low ebb. On his return to London a friend  
asked him how much money he had made at  
Wakefield.

"Not a shilling," said he.  
"Indeed! Why, I thought you went there  
to star!"

"No, I did," said the comedian, "but they  
spelled it with a 'ye' in Wakefield."—Detroit  
Free Press.

A Pertious Style.

"Bless my soul, Algy, why have you got  
your trousers turned up? It isn't raining."  
"Big trousers, dear boy. I'm afraid of  
twipping on the hem!"—Life.

A Story of the Orient.  
Beneath the cloudless sky of India the  
dome and minaret of earth's loveliest shrine  
glittered in the pale moonlight with a radi-  
ance pure, unearthly, and entrancing. The  
soul of the observer revelled in the marvelous  
beauty and glory of the scene. On the arched  
and held the temple to the soul of the  
most majestic and sublime of human art, and  
by the resources of wealth, genius, art and  
imagination, ever reared to perpetuate the  
memory of the loved and lost. The voices of  
the dead past seemed to whisper in the vast  
interior of the marvelous structure and bid  
mankind heed the precepts of wisdom in-  
scribed in its imperishable mosaic of precious  
stones on the inner walls. The pure white  
marble, whose polished surface was reflected  
in the crystal waves from whose bosom this  
wonderful edifice appeared to rise, the delicate  
spires, beautiful as a poet's dream and shapely  
as the embodied vision of an inspired archi-  
tect—these might well enchain the attention  
and hold the heart captive to the soul of the  
traveler from the far western world who  
stood with head bowed to the breeze and gazed  
in seeming rapture at the grand and thrilling  
spectacle.

Tall, erect, with the form of an Apollo  
Belvedere and the physical proportions of a  
Greek athlete, the embodiment and ideal of  
figures and magnificent manhood, he stood  
with folded arms and surveyed the glorious  
beauty of the scene before him. His eye  
wandered over the historic landscape and a  
deep thought came into his mind.

"Not a god-darned place in the whole in-  
dian world where we can play a game!" he ex-  
claimed. "It's worse than the pyramids and  
the Colosseum! When a man lays out a  
ground like this way in the world, can't he  
have sense enough to build a back stop and  
have room for foul flags?"

Looking at the Taj Mahal. From advance  
sheets of a book to be published by Editor  
Pfeiffer next summer.—Chicago Tribune.

Love's Long Embrace.

The height of meanness has been often de-  
scribed by poets for immortality, but it has  
never been reached by a man who, having been  
reached from a watery grave in the Serpentine  
during the skating season and duly  
brought around, in the arms of the  
Royal Humane Society's receiving house,  
promptly stole the grapple from his left  
hand and sold them for old metal on his  
way home. Another direction asserts that  
the height of meanness consists in giv-  
ing a blind man a shilling and taking full  
change for it out of his hat. But the Wood-  
bridge Gazette now claims for that town the  
credit of possessing the meanest man in the  
person of a miserly yeoman who refused to  
allow his daughter to receive a skinkin  
jacket from her uncle as a present because,  
forsooth, he could not afford to pay for the  
camphor which would be needed to keep the  
mouths out of it.—London Times.

A Hopeless Job.  
"Now, sir," said the attorney for the de-  
fense, knitting his brows and looking se-  
verely at the witness, "you say you can re-  
member the exact time during the forenoon  
at which these events took place because you  
had been fishing in the creek for more than  
three hours. Is that correct?"

"It is," replied the witness.  
"I'll ask you now if you can remember  
how many fish you had caught and what their  
size was?"

"I had caught a fish. Hadn't had a  
blamed nibble."

"We'll have to change our tactics," this  
perred the lawyer to his client. "We never  
can impeach this man's testimony."—Chicago  
Tribune.

The Opportunity Utilized.  
"Prisoner," said the judge, "have you any  
thing to say before the sentence of the court  
is passed upon you?"

"I have, your honor." (Turning to his  
lawyer) "You slick fingered, smooth jawed  
pudlin' head! You billy-be-dad-slamm'd  
lunk of soap fat! You said you could clear  
me for \$25, and you money in my pocket."  
You hadn't got sense enough to be assistant  
janitor to a corn crib, you don't know as  
much law as a Texas horned frog, and you  
haven't the moral principle of a blind owl.  
Go ahead, judge."—Chicago Tribune.

A Superfluous Request.  
A gentleman who had lost his nose was in-  
vited out to tea.  
"My dear," said the kind hearted lady of  
the house to her little daughter, "I want you  
to be very careful to make no remark about  
Mr. Jenkins' nose."

Gathered around the table, everything was  
going well; the child peeped about, looked  
up at her mother in a long time, and at last  
started the table with:  
"Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing  
about Mr. Jenkins' nose? He hasn't got any."

An Effective Dose.  
Mrs. Younglove—I am so glad, dear, that  
Dr. Carver is a homeopathic physician.  
Mr. Y.—Why, my best beloved?  
Mrs. Y.—Because, when the baby was left  
alone today the dear little thing ate three  
bottles of pills and drank two boxes of  
liquid. I shudder to think what the conse-  
quences might have been if the medicine had  
been allopathic.—America.

CENTRAL SILVER MINES.

Their Condition.—What Has Been Done,  
What is Being Done, and What Will  
be Done.

(Tucson Citizen.)

Leaving Casa Grande on last Mon-  
day morning, the reporter of the Cit-  
izen visited the site of the Central  
Silver Mines, a group of five camps  
in the Casa Grande mining district, a  
time would not permit his visiting all  
of them. There are a number of good  
mines in this district, and many are  
very rich; some of them have already  
yielded precious metals in large quan-  
tities, others have proved their worth  
by furnishing enough pay rock to keep  
their owners in comfortable living cir-  
cumstances and pay all the expenses  
of development work and a few have  
been demonstrated by shafts, tunnels,  
inclines, dips and spurs to be the large-  
est bodies in the Territory. The first  
one visited was the Central Silver  
Mines, a group of five camps, situ-  
ated twelve miles south of Casa Grande.  
The work in this camp is being directed  
by Mr. J. C. Loss, general man-  
ager and superintendent. Mr. Loss,  
however, was not present at the mine,  
being in St. Louis for the purpose of  
buying a 20-stamp mill for this  
property. The original discovery  
of this property was made by a Quate-  
jate Indian in 1869 and now consists  
of the Silver Reef, Horn Silver and  
Grey Eagle claims. Mr. C. Loss, su-  
perintendent of the Central Silver min-  
ing company, entertained the scrip-  
turalist, being assisted by Mr.  
M. C. King, the foreman of the mine.  
The first mine visited was the Silver  
Reef. Here is where the most work  
has been done and where it is still be-  
ing pushed. A steam hoist is in oper-  
ation and serves the purpose of pump-  
ing out the water from the shaft. The  
shaft was encountered at the bottom  
of shaft No. 1, which is 250 feet deep.  
This shaft has followed the vein down,  
and is in ore all the way. It has been  
opened at five levels. At 35 feet cross  
cuts have been run from west to  
south in all 90 feet. At 90 feet a 140-  
foot cross-cut; at 110 feet it is cross-  
cut east and west; at 200 feet two  
main drifts have been made, one east  
80 feet and one south 80 feet and the  
latter has been cross cut east 50 feet  
and west 50 feet. At the bottom of  
the shaft there is a 142-foot shaft drift  
and a west drift of 73 feet and one  
north running 88 feet. All the work  
done on the mine has been in ore, in  
some places in the tunnel the wall is  
encountered on one side only, and the  
width of the veins are not known, but  
practically the amount of ore in sight  
is sufficient to run a mill and smelter  
for years. There has been taken out  
of this main shaft over 800 tons of ore  
which is now on the dump, that will  
average \$22 to \$24 in silver and about  
20 per cent lead.

There has been sunk on the  
Silver Reef claim and is 190 feet deep  
and the ore is of a higher grade and  
carrying less lead. This ore is chlo-  
rides and horn silver. About 100 tons  
of this ore is on the dump and it will  
average \$24 to \$28 per ton.

Shaft No. 3 is also on the Horn Sil-  
ver and is down 160 feet, and it is  
confidently expected that when this  
shaft is sunk to the water level a bonanza  
ore body will be encountered.

The bottom of this shaft is now in 45-  
degrees ore, from the surface to the  
60-foot level \$25,000 per ton, out of  
this shaft. From 60 feet to 100 feet  
the shaft is barren of ore, but the last  
60 feet has yielded fine ore and the in-  
dications are that a large body has  
been encountered and it is growing  
steadily richer as greater depth is  
reached. This shaft in depth and ore  
is at an elevation of fifty feet higher  
than shaft No. 1, where an unlimited  
supply of water was encountered at  
247 feet, and it is estimated that water  
will be struck here at 300 feet. Be-  
sides these shafts there are three or  
four others on the property ranging  
from 33 to 75 feet deep, and one  
has been encountered in all of them.

The mill site is now being graded  
on a beautiful location just below  
shaft No. 1, from which the ore can  
be emptied into the ore bins. The mill  
will be 50 feet wide and will consist  
of a 60-ton capacity water-jacket fur-  
nace, Buffalo blower, 45-horse power  
engine, boiler, breaker, car trucks,  
chutes and every modern appliance  
for convenience; also a sampling mill  
and 20-stamp concentrator and the  
capacity of mill and smelter will be  
120 tons a day. A force of men  
went on Monday to Butte to take  
down the smelter and machinery  
there which has been purchased and  
will be removed to this camp as fast  
as men and teams can accomplish the  
work. Mr. C. Loss will buy the mill  
in one or two days and the machinery  
will arrive in the course of six days.

The distance of only twelve miles  
over which coke and supplies will have  
to be transported renders the opera-  
tions on this property cheap and be-  
sides they have water of the finest  
quality in abundance, which will have  
to be pumped to the mill and before a  
greater depth can be obtained.

This mine is in the foot hills and  
adjoining lies the fertile Quajate val-  
ley where any surplus water can be  
utilized for agricultural purposes.  
This valley is now occupied by the  
Quajate Indians who have for five or  
six years cultivated a good portion of  
their crude way and the crops of  
wheat now being harvested by them,  
grown without any irrigation except  
from water from the clouds, is almost  
beyond conception. The wheat in  
many places is high on the ground  
and the ground is covered. The heads  
are large and the grain fully matured.  
These Indians have ditches that carry  
water from the arroyos leading from  
the mountains into their fields where  
they are held by dams until it soaks up.  
The success which attends their  
ancient modes of tilling the soil is  
only evidence of what can and will be  
done in a few years by the hand of  
progress and civilization.

The Central Silver Mining Company  
has a splendid camp and everybody  
connected therewith are "on the go"  
early and late, but the reporter re-  
ceived many courtesies for which he  
is thankful. To Mr. M. C. King, the  
foreman and to Mr. B. C. Piper who  
manipulates the steam hoisting works  
he returns special thanks for a safe,  
but, to him, somewhat unpleasant  
trip into shaft No. 1, and through the  
various cross cuts, drifts etc. The  
next camp visited was the Monarch.

An Act to Establish Liens for Salaries  
and Wages.

Section 1. In all assignments of  
property made by any person to trust-  
ees or assigns on account of the in-  
ability of the person at the time of his  
assignment to pay his debts, or pro-  
ceedings in insolvency, the wages of  
the miners, mechanics, salesmen,  
clerks or laborers employed by such  
person to the amount of two hundred  
dollars each and for services rendered  
within sixty days previously, are pre-  
ferred claims, and must be paid by  
such trustees or assigns before any  
other creditor or creditors of the as-  
signor.

Sec. 2. In case of the death of an  
employer the wages of each miner,  
mechanic, salesman, clerk, servant  
and laborer for services within sixty  
days preceding the death of the em-  
ployer, not exceeding two hundred  
dollars, rank in priority next after the  
funeral expenses, expenses of the last  
sickness, the charges and expenses of  
administering upon the estate and the  
allowance to the widow and in-  
fant children, and must be paid before  
any other claim on the estate of the  
deceased person.

Sec. 3. In cases of execution, at-  
tachments and writs of a similar na-  
ture, issued against any person, ex-  
cept for claims for labor done, any  
miners, mechanics, salesmen, servants  
and laborers who have claims against  
the defendant for labor done, may  
give notice of their claims and the  
amounts thereof, sworn to by the per-  
son making the claim, to the creditor,  
and the officer executing either of such  
writs at any time before the actual  
sale of the property levied on. And  
such officer shall file such sworn state-  
ment with the Clerk of the Court in  
which the claim is pending; and un-  
less such claim is disputed by the  
debtor or a creditor before such sale,  
such officer must pay such person out  
of the proceeds of the sale the amount  
each is entitled to receive for services  
rendered, within sixty days next af-  
ter the levy of the writ, not ex-  
ceeding the sum of two hundred  
dollars. If any or all of the claims so  
presented and claiming preference  
under this section, are disputed, either  
by a debtor or a creditor, the person  
presenting the same must commence  
an action within ten days after notice  
in writing of such fact served upon  
him by such disputing debtor or cred-  
itor for the recovery thereof; and must  
prosecute his action with diligence or  
be forever barred from any claim of  
priority of payment thereof, and the  
officer shall retain possession of the  
writ until the determination of such  
action; and in case such judgment be  
had for the claim, or any part thereof,  
carrying costs, the cost shall be paid  
by the claimant, which shall be the original  
claim.

Sec. 4. All Acts in conflict with  
the provisions of this Act are hereby  
repealed.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect  
and be in force from and after its pas-  
sage.

Approved March 13, 1889.

An Act  
Pertaining to the duties and compen-  
sation of county surveyors.

Be it enacted by the Legislative As-  
sembly of the Territory of Arizona,  
Section 1. There shall be elected  
at the general election in every coun-  
ty of the Territory a county surveyor,  
who shall hold the office for the term  
of two years (2) from the last of Janu-  
ary following such election. The said  
county surveyor shall qualify for such  
office by filing a bond of two thousand  
dollars, subject to the approval of  
the chairman of the board of super-  
visors, and shall take the usual oath  
of office administered to county officers.

Section 2. The county surveyor  
shall be charged with the duty of sur-  
veying the county boundaries and shall  
have power to administer oaths to  
his assistants and to witnesses in  
taking testimony in the execution of  
his official duties.

Section 3. The county surveyor  
must make any survey that may be  
required by the board of supervisors  
or by the order of any court of record  
of his respective county or on applica-  
tion of any person, he is authorized  
and empowered to survey and estab-  
lish the lines and corners of land in  
his respective county which have been  
surveyed by the United States and  
subdivide the said lands.

Section 4. He shall receive as com-  
pensation therefor the sum of twenty  
cents per folio.

An Educated Apache.

Chas. H. Kenyon, of Globe, is in re-  
ceipt of a letter, dated Chicago, May  
3d, 1889, from Carlos Montezuma, M.  
D., a full-blooded Apache, whose In-  
dian name was Was-as-jah. He was  
captured by the Pimas, in 1870, in the  
Pinal mountains and two years later  
was sold by him to a photographer  
who took Montezuma to Chicago,  
whence time he has lived in the  
Lake City, and continuously attended  
schools and colleges until last year, when  
he was graduated from a medical  
college, and the degree of Bachelor  
of Science was conferred upon him, and  
he is now a practicing physician in  
Chicago. On Centennial day he de-  
livered the oration in one of the lead-  
ing educational institutions of that  
city.

At the time of his capture by the  
Pimas, two of his sisters were taken  
into bondage, and were subsequently  
sold for two cows. One of them now  
lives in Globe, and is the wife of a  
Mexican. The other sister was taken  
by white people, in 1872 or '73, to Cal-  
ifornia, where she now lives, her sister  
thinks, in San Francisco. The mother  
is still a ward of the Government and  
lives on the San Carlos reservation.